ADVEBTISING DIRECTORY.

BEW ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE FOUND UNDER THEIR RESPECTIVE HEADS AS FOLLOWS: FIRST PAGE. SECOND PAGE SECOND PAGE.
Lecture Notices. For Sale. Insurance.
Special Notices. To Let. Proposide.
Planted. Pursas. Legal Notices, dv.
Want Places. Legal. Pianos. Legal Notices, &c. develop.
Goal. THIRD PAGE.
Demony Convertion Notice
Medicines. California Pharmoni, qc. Hardwore Traveling
SECOND PAGE One Gods For Europe, qc.
Instruction Patents
Water Cure Telegraph EIGHTH PAGE.
Hats Wedon Shades Amissments.

The following testimony of the effi-

The following testimony of the efficacy of Schrick's Pulmonic Syrup is given entire for the benefit of the public:

Mr. Josen De Witt, of Sussex Co. N. J. was for six months shifted with pain in the side and breast, splitting blood daily, with a distressing grave yard cough, was alreaded diligently by his physician, who was conseled by others, to no good effect. He then applied to me to obtain for him half a dozen bottles of Schrenck's Pulmonic Syrup, which he took according to directions; after taking two bottles he was entirely relieved from all his symptoms, but continued taking the Syrup till the half-dozen bottles were exhausted. He is now well and enjoying good health. I am brother-in-law to the said John De Wit and gitle conversant with the circumstance. I am in no way interested for Mr. Schrenck, but state the above fects for the encouragement of such as may be similarly afflicted.

Grand Depots for Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup—New-York, C. V. Clickemer's L. Baltimore, Canby & Bartett, Light-st. Boston Redding & Co. 3 Statosts, New-Orleans, J. Wright & Co. 151 Cantresset.

PRICE \$1 FER BOTTLE, OR SIX BOTTLES FOR \$5.

Dr. PHINNEY'S VEGETABLE FAM-ILV PILLS do not gripe, acken or leave the bowels costived in a free and natural since. For sale, wholesale and reall, by A. B. & D. SANDS, 100-Fulton-st. New Yor Price 25 cense.

SCALD HEAD, OR RINGWORM OF THE SCALP.—Persons afflicted with this troublesome disease— children or adults—may be speedily and permanently cured without inconvenence to the patient or injury to the hair. A note addressed to B. ANNOUT SPATYORD, through the General Post Office, will receive immediate attention.

Notice .- Dr. B. W. McCREADY, of 70 Christopher-st, having, as I am credibly informed, repre-sented himself as my partner, and having prescribed for and collected from my patients under such representation, I hereky notify my risends that no connection does, ever has, or over could exist between that individual and myhas, or over could exist between that individual and myself. The odor of such an association would not suit my
taste. GEORGC O. GUNN. M.D.
dll 3t* cor. Fourth and Amos sts.

IF Merchants, Manufacturers and all others who deem it advivable to make known their estab-lishments abroad, can do so conveniently, safely and at the proper time, at the Agency of V. B. Palmen, who is duly appointed by the publishers of the best capers of the whole country to receive and receipt for advertisements and sub-scriptions.

A. M. MERVIN, Auctione CHOICE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PUB-LICATIONS—BANGS, BROTHER & CO. 204 Broadway, will sell, THIS EVENING, a great variety of English and American Books, including Annuals for 1831 and other ele-gantly liketrates works, both foreign and domestic Also including many scarce standard works, &c.

HEALTH SECURED .-- CANTELL, 336 HEALTH SECURED.——CANTELL, 336 Bowery, deserves the patronage of every sensible female in the community for the introduction of his "Alpine" Gaiter Boots. He has succeeded in producing an article that combines comfort with elegance, and nothing can prevent them from being universally worn this Winter. In clear, cold weather they are inhalitely more agreeable and becoming than the India Rubber overshoes.

KNOX'S HAT, CAP AND FUR ESTABLISH-KNOX'S HAT, CAF AND I UR ESTABLISHMENT, With the conclusion of the storm that is now with us will come clear, cold weather, and with the cold weather a demand for Knox's Fors. (Ladles, his assortment is a trille ahead of anything in this village.) The popularity of his Hats and Caps is such that there is always a rush for them, but for the benefit of strangers we would advise those who want a light, elegantly formed and stylish Hat, at the low price of \$4, to call on him at 128 Falton-st. His Holiday Hats are now ready. Call and inspect them.

Order a Hat or buy one ready made of W. P. DAVID, (successor to Amidon) 301 Broadway, near Duane st. whose style is recherche, whose price is mod-crate, whose skile is unquestionable. He would also call attention to his large stock of men's and boys' Cloth Caps of every variety.

FUR TIPPETS, BOAS, AND FUR ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.—Superior Lynx, Martin, Fitch, Chinchilla, Ermine, Squirrei, and Jennet Muffe; Far Tippets, Collars, Victorines and Cuffe; Swansdown Tippets and Trimmings, and other Far Goods, cheaper than any other store in the city. other store in the city d11 St* WM. BANTA, 106 Canal-st. cor. of Wooster.

Furs! Furs! Furs!-We understand that Furs are going to be very much worn this Winter, and we know of no better place than at Young's, 96 Bowery to get them. Ladles can depend upon the article that the purchase there being what it is represented. dil 2 weed

TO THE FASHIONABLE WORLD .- Gentlemen ambitious of the reputation of men of taste, should pro-cure their fall and winter garments of Mr. James A. Clark, 634 Broadway, as he is, within the range of acquaintance, the best, most fushionable and skillful of clothers. His as-sortment of Gloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. is superch, and the taste with which all his garments are made is unques-tioned.

THE LATEST FASHIONS .- ANDREWS & LANPINER, Tailors, 203 Broadway, make up the Finest Goods at the Lowest Prices forcesh. ht codMW&Sif

NEW AND SPLENDID DAGUERREOTYPE ALLEW AND SPECIALS TARGET AND CREATE, THE TABLE AND ALLEW AND SPECIAL SPECIAL

GIFTS FOR THE SEASON .- Daguerreo-GIFTS FOR The types on Ivory, combining nature with art, when the types on Ivory, combining nature with art, when the top of BRADY's new discovery, ofter appropriate for the coming season. These Daguerreotypes are cell for the coming season. These Daguerreotypes are cell for the coming season. These Daguerreotypes are called the coming season of the complete plant and com for the coming season. These Dagnerrootypes are color in McDugall's exquisitely beautiful style. A next and vired assortment of gold lockets, bracelets, plain and or mental cases for miniatures, at Brady's National Gallet 208 Broadway. N.B.—The superior arrangement of light in this estab-ishment canales the preprietor to take pictures in any kind of weather.

The two highest Medals of 1850 for the best Daguerreotypes exhibited at the two last Fairs held at Castle Garden and Philadelphia have been awarded to the Roors, 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. Cal-

The readers of the Tribune are in vited to visit Root's Daguerrootype Gallery, 883 Broad way, where they will have the pleasure of admiring the finest specimens of this wonderful art yet to be seen in any country, and obtain a picture of themselves or idends.

YOUTH'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

AT WHOLESALE—JOSEPH 8 CLOSE & SMITH
79 and 81 Williamstreet, would inform the trade gen
erally that they have now on band a large and handsom
assortment of the latest and most fashionable styles of the above Clothing, at very reduced prices.

OVERCOATS .- REDUCTION .- Our stock OVERCOATS.— AFFIGURITION.—Our Side of Overcoals Is so excessively large that we have cluded to make considerable reduction in price, for the pose of closting them out as early as possible to make it for our Spring Wholesade Stock, now in process of in facture. This offers a great opportunity for those who not provided their Winter Wear to procure a choice our very large and elegant stock at greatly reduced in Our celebrated two-sided coars will soon be cleared although still perfect in variety.

D. S.J. DEVLIN, d8 1w 53 and \$5 John street. Nass.

Business Coats, Sacks and Paletots. PRINCES COATS. CARES AND TARROTTS PREDUCTION.—We are now offering our large and varied stock of the above. Coats at a great reduction on provious raises, which places them much below anything of the kind ever offered in the United States. The variety, taste and comfort of these different styles can be found at no other ostablishment. Our stock of Pants and Vests is the largest we have ever bad.

D. & J. DEVLIN.

d6 1w 33 and 35 John-st. cor. Nassan.

GENTLEMEN'S FALL AND WINTER WEAR THEMEN 5 TARK AND THE WAR THEMEN S TARK WAR THEMEN S TO STI Broadway, opposite the Park Fountsin, will this day introduce their new Styles of Overcosts, and other Fall and Winter Garments, comprising an assortment in style and character far superior to the productions they have heretofore rendered so acceptable to their numerous patrons.

CARD .- ROCKY-BAR MINING COMPANY. CARD.—ROCKY-DAR ARTHUR

The notice heretofore published by me informing the public of the relation in which I stood (and now stand) to this Company was deemed by me a necessary and proper notice, under the circumstances, for my own protection. I am free to state that it was not published with the design of injuring the Company. Of the present position and future prospects of the Company I have no personal knowledge.

HENRY BANGE.

31 101.

REMOVAL .- PETERSON & HUMPHREY have removed from 432 Pearl-st, to their new Carpet store 379 Broadway, corner of White-st. The balance of the stock of Carpets and Oil Cloths removed from Planial, will be exhibited in the basement of their new store, and st. will be exhibited in the basement of their new store, and sold at 15 per cent, less than cost until disposed of. di 5.2

"Where is Bodine's Dry Goods The Country of Co

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists

BARNUM'S MUSEUM .- Go and see the

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 11.

Thanksgiving.

Mayor's Orrice, December 3, 1256.

His Excellency, the Governor, brying recommonsed THURSDAY, the TWELFTH DAY of DECEMBER, betant, to be observed by the people of this State as a day of PUBLIC THANKSGIVING to AI MIGHTY GOD for the imme morable blessings which we have enjoyed as a Nation during the present year.

Ido, in conforming therewith, respectfully recommend the said twelfth day of December, lasticit, to be observed from the propose, and that the people auspend their ordinary business, and assumble at their usua, places of relations worship for the purpose of unting together in offering Praise and Thanksgiving to the auther of all our spiritual and temporal blessings.

business, and sensor of unions of all our space worship for the purpose of unions of all our space worship for the purpose of the action of all our space and temporal bioselogs. In witness whereof, I have become out my hand and In witness whereof, I have become of the City of New York, this fixed the scal of Mayorality of the City of New York, did 31 Mayor of the City of New-York.

In Congress, Vesterday.

In the SENATE several Bills and Resolutions were introduced and referred, and a number of private Bills were passed. Five hundred copies of Part I. of the Patent Commissioner's Report were ordered to be printed for the use of the Patent Office, and the Senate went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

In the House the credentials of the Delegate from New-Mexico were presented and referred to the Committee on Territories. Thomas L. Harris introduced a bill to establish Reciprocity Trade between the United States and Canada, and the free navigation of the St. Lawrence-referred to the Committee on Commerce .-Several other bills were introduced and referred. Unsuccessful efforts were made to make the River and Harbor Bill and the Cheap Postage Bill the order for Wednesday (to-day,) and the bill giving to every head of a family a farm, the order for Monday next. The House went into Committee of the Whole, and a motion to take up the River and Harbor Bill was negatived by the casting vote of Mr. Strong, the Chairman. A motion to take up the Postage Bill, out of its order, was lost, and the Committee rose without doing anything, and the House adjourned.

The Utopians of Free Trade.

There are two respectable classes of people who talk about Free Trade and assume to be Free Traders; we do not admit their claim to these appellations, genuine Free Trade being, as we are convinced, quite a different thing from any conception that their minds have yet exhibited. But, for the present we will not discuss that point, but speak of them by the name they prefer.

There are Free Traders by interest and Free Traders by theory. These two classes are far apart in motives and character. The first care not a copper for the philosophy of the matter, their only philosophy being to make money according to that antique if not venerable principle, "each for himself and the devil take the hindmost." In this country they consist mainly of importers, many of them Englishmen, Frenchmen or Germans, whose business is to bring in and sell the greatest possible quantity of foreign products. The welfare of the people, the adoption of a sound course of policy, the development of American resources are all nothing to them, for the reason that their interest lies the other way. They are like the silversmiths who once flourished at Ephesus. The balance in their ledgers is their great test of good and evil, and that no arguments can alter. Reasoning is accordingly useless with them. Their organ is the Journal of Commerce.

The Free Traders by theory are men who have thought on the question, and studied at least their own side of it. The majority of them are sincere and carnest in their convictions, and believe that their practical application must result in good. It is true that they are not always the most agreeable of people, nor the fairest of debaters; like the generality of mere theorists, they are apt to be arrogant and illmannered, and speak contemptuously of arguments which they will not take the trouble to examine, and consequently cannot answer. But they have a great advantage over the Journal of Commerce Free Traders, in the fact that they do after a sort speak from principles and reflection, and not from money bags. And they are as much more worthy of respect as it is better to speculate in ideas and theories than in the products of other men's labor.

To this class of speculators we respectfully suggest that they put the cart quite too far before the horse, and are pursuing a mere abstraction, a theory for whose realization the indispensable conditions are wanting. In short, they are Utopians.

Many people range themselves with the Free Trade party simply because it wears the name of liberty and claims to be in the van of progress. But this hardly seems to us a conclusive reason; and until we forget the difference between names and things, we shall endeavor to examine every pretension before admitting its validity. And the more we examine this Free Trade pretension the more we are convinced that it is unsound and delusive. We oppose it therefore in the name of both progress and liberty.

For, let us say, we do not yield to commerce that unqualified adoration which is the stock in trade of some writers. There I are other interests, the fostering of which I togal

seems to us more essential to human prosperity, taken in a large and just sense, than the interests of trade, and especially of trade with foreign and distant regions. We distrust exceedingly the source from which this cry for commercial liberty has issued. And we are assured that true freedom of exchanges in which, as an ultimate thing, we most fully believe in, as indeed we believe in freedom of every sort, is not to be reached on the road traveled by these speculators. whether of the one class or the other.

True freedom does not consist in the mere absence of legal restrictions any more than health consists in the absence of pain. Such restrictions may be hurtful or they may be beneficial. That depends on the circumstances of the case. When they tend to the ultimate establishment of complete liberty they are good; when otherwise, bad.

Now what are the necessary conditions of genuine Free Trade? They are many, such as a right organization of labor, a circulating medium everywhere of equal value, and an adequate development of the natural resources of the country. Without each and all of these, commercial liberty cannot really exist. We do not, however. now propose to consider them all, but to say a brief word on the last only.

That is not freedom, but slavery of commerce, when we are compelled, no matter by what inducements, to go to England for our Iron, having abundant stores of the best sort of that metal lying within the bosom of our own hills, or when we are compelled to send our grain across the ocean to buy Broadcloth or Cutlery instead of having it consumed and those articles produced at home. For the dictate and demand of nature is that we should improve the gifts she puts into our hands. She has assigned different products to different regions and climates, and those are the proper objects of distant trade; but it is absurd and ruinous to go to a distance for articles whose raw material exists in profusion all around us, and for the manufacture of which we have every natural facility. And yet we are told that an arrangement whose sole virtue is that it compels the performance of this very absurdity is commercial liberty!

The question then arises as to the best mode of developing our own resources and bringing our industry into a state of maturity in every sphere not forbidden by nature. An ingenious advocate of the Utopian theory has proposed a system of rewards, to be paid by the Government to those who shall introduce new branches of labor, or raise to the necessary perfection those already introduced among us. This seems altogether more clumsy and inefficient than the system of Protective Duties. The use of that we know by experience: it is sufficient for the purpose, as has been

demonstrated again and again. Nothing can be more delusive than the Free-Trade mode of reasoning from England to this country. There the abolition of commercial restrictions was a good thing. The industry of the country had attained a complete development in every branch, and the reason for Protection was gone by. But even there the great merit of Free Trade is altogether foreign to commerce. and belongs to entirely another sphere of affairs. Free Trade is good for England. because it is revolutionary, and attacks the land monopoly and aristocracy of that Kingdom with irresistible force. They ought to be attacked and destroyed; Free Trade has done the one and will do the other; therefore we rejoice in it and watch the progress of its fatal action with unspeakable interest. But this consideration is without force in this country.

Protection is then to be supported not as a thing of eternal duration, but as the best means of guarding the industry of the country, while it is [still young and struggling against the effects of a foreign competition which would strangle it. It is the first duty of the country to develop its own resources and thus ensure freedom to the home trade. Until that is accomplished commercial liberty must remain a Utopia no matter by what phrases we may please to delude ourselves.

G. A. D.

TEXAS AND GLORY .- A correspondent from Panola Co. Texas, writes us at some length in reference to the claim on New-Mexico and the Ten Million Consolation for Texan honor provided among the late glorious "Peace Measures." We make the following extract:

"The Lone Star State has been shamefully bull ragged and calumniated by some of the Northern presses, and denounced for claiming her just and equitable rights to that part of territory, and holding her jurisdiction therein. But she was fully prepared to resist the storm of persecution and oppression, flow it ever so mighty, caused by the machinations of Northern fanatics, and Abolitionists, and Pree Soilers, while she had such able Representatives in Congress (Houston, Rush and Kauilman to stand forth in their might, and in the thunders of their combined talents vindicare her unsullied honor

-We respectfully suggest that as soon as Texas gets big enough to have a second Member in the Lower House at Washington, our correspondent ought to be the man. In so fertile a State there must be scores of gentlemen fit to fill so sublime an office. but we don't believe any one of them could more creditably be added to the thundering talents which now shed so much glory on that State and the human race on the floor of both Houses of Congress.

Ponuton Missions.-We learn that the Press dent sent into the Senate yesterday the nomination of R. H. Bayard as Chargé d'Affaires to Belgium, and Charles B. Hadduck as Charge to Por-

FROM WASHINGTON.

Indications in the Senate and House-Ciddings's Speech-Message Attracked, &c. Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 9. The Senate received a message from the Presi dent to-day transmitting a communication from the Mexican Minister which complains bitterly of Indian depredations upon the Mexican border, and calls upon Congress through the Government to execute its treaty stipulations with reference thereto. This Texas has been an expensive of foir but we have made a bargain and must stand

calling for the printing of 500 copies of the lirst part of the Patent Report, for the use of the Patent. He was supported in it by a brief but satis-factory exposition of the necessities of the case from Mr. Hamlin of Me. but the President, Mr. King, discovered that under the rule, all matters relating to printing must go to the Printing Com-mittee, and it was so referred and probably put to rest. If the different Mechanics' Associations throughout the country are thus deprived of a copy of this report they will have to thank Gon. Cass and his friend in the Chair of the Senate, Mr.

The Senate went into Executive business, and after referring certain treaties to appropriate committees, adjourned.

The House now presented a scene something like those of the last Session. Members were all gathered to the left of the Speaker listening to Mr. Giddings, who was storming away at the Message. He came down upon that part which covers the Fugitive Slave law with hot shot and shell, and, like "our array in Flanders" swy. covers the Fugitive Slave law with hot shot and shell, and, like "our army in Flanders," swore terribly at the Ohio Whigs. He told some ugly truths, there's no question, but as a whole it was a tinde of the rampant, tremendous order. It was more laughed at than feared. At the close of this first hour speech of the Session a motion was made by the celebrated Mr. Brown, of used up memory, which began to look like business. After remarking that there was a great deal of business to do, he moved that debate on the Message should be closed in committee in five minutes; this was amoulded to read one minute.

Mr. RICHARDSON (Loco) of Ill. moved an adournment-lost; and the House proceeded to vote upon the suspension of the rules for the purpose of introducing a resolution in favor of fitting out the Pennsylvania ship of the line to carry the wares of our mechanics to the great London Fair. All Loco-Focodom was rampant at this proposition in favor of our mechanics, and an adjournment was moved, put and lost, the Opposition voting in a body for the adjournment. The vote on suspending the rules was lost, the Whigs voting for and the Loco Focos against. After other attempts to do business, including the refer ence of the River and Harbor bill to the Commit tee on Commerce (the right Committee), upon a Loco Foco motion, the House adjourned There is an evident desire to do business on the part of the majority, if they can only get a hearing. In-dications to this effect appeared in both Houses to day. WOUTER VON TWILLER.

Standing Committees of the House of Representatives.

The Speaker, in pursuance of the Resolution adopted on Thursday last, has appointed the following Standing Committees, viz:

lowing Standing Committees, viz:

Of Elections—Mesers, Strong, Sampson W. Harris, Van Dyke, Disney, John B. Thompson, Isbam G. Harris, McGaughey, Ashe, and Andrews.

Of Ways and Manas—Mesers, Bayly, Jacob Thompson, Vinton, Green, A. H. Stephens, Hibbard, Brooks, Jones, and Hampton.

Of Claims—Mesers, Daniel, Thomas, Root, Wilmot, Nelson, Hubbard, J. L. Johnson, Dunham, and Thomas B. Butler. B. Butler.

Of Commerce—Messes. R. M. McLaue, Wentworth, Grinnell, Bingham. A. H. Stephens, Featherston, Phenix, Wallace, and Jas. G. King.

On the Public Lands—Messes. Bowlin, Albertson, Sheppard, W. R. W. Cobb, Young, Thurman, Hougland, Henry, and Wright. d Wright.
On the Post-Office and Post Roads—Messrs. Potter, helps, Bokee, R. H. Stanton, Hebard, Powell, Owen, W. J. Brown and Durkes.
On the District of Columbia.—Messrs, Ingo, Taylor, Fuller, Morton, Hammond, Featherston, Allen, Williams and Underhill. Underhill.
On the Judiciary.—Messrs. James Thompson, Miller,
Ashmun, Meade, Breck, Pteston King, Venable, Thaddeus
Stevens and Wedborn.
On Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Sawtelle, Morris,
Newell, Bay, Kerr, Millson, Goodenow, Hackett and
Recording. eynolds.

On Public Expenditures.—Mossrs. Andrew Johnson,
sseed, Congor, Harlan, Bowte, Sweetser, J. P. Caldwell,
ooth and Calvin.

and Calvin.

a Private Land Claims—Me-srs Hall, Gilmore, Rum-T. L. Harris, Campbell, Whitlesey, Marshall, Wright Anderson. and Anderson.

On Manufactures.—Messrs. Peck, Ross, Houston, Gleve-land, Orr, Hubbard, Outlaw, and Leffier.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Littlefield, Deberry, Risley,
McMullen, Young, Casey, Andrew Johnson, John A. King,
and Abla. nni C able.

On Indian Affairs.— Messra, R. W. Johnson, John A. King,
On Indian Affairs.— Messra, R. W. Johnson, McLanahan,
Crowoll, Blasell, Oultaw, Josoph W. Jackson, Clarke,
Islam J. Harris, and Sprague.

On Military Affairs.— Messra. Burt, Richardson, Alex.
Pvans, Geo. A. Caldwell, John A. King, Carter, Ewing,
Chandier, and Matticson.

On the Mattia.— Messra. Peaslee, Savage, Geo. G.
Ring, Albertson, Hunter, Briggs, Robbins, Wildrick, and
Hebard.

claru.

Ja Navol Affairy—Messrs, Fred. P. Stanton, Bocock, benck, Gerry, White, Sampson W. Harris, Cabell, Gitt, and Levin.

Ja Novell, McGerry Affairs—Messrs, McClernand, McDowell, Illard, Harahon, Woodward, Gentry, Buel, Ellot, and

antifing.
On the Territories.—Messrs, Boyd, Richardson, Rock-ell Seldon, Chingman, Kanthan, Gott, Fitch and Giddings, on Revolutionary Pennons.—Messrs, Waldo, Benie, Sil-ster, Wallace, Freedley, Gorman, Nathan Evans, Tuck,

Sackett.
Invalid Pensions.—Messrs Ledler, Olds, Hay, Avergle, Walden, Hamilton, Duncau, and Julian.
Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Robinson, Job Mann,
King, Mason, Putnam, Parker, Morrison, Gould,
Invace. ove. atents.—Messrs, Walden, Otis, Hamilton, Watkins,

on Patient, -p. ess.

and Harlin.
On Public Emildings and Grounds.—Messrs Richard H.
Stanton, Edmundson, Houston, William J. Brown, and oore.
(f) Revisal and Unfinished Business.—Messrs, W. R. W.
abb. Ogle, Averett, Julian, and Wm. T. Jackson.
(f) Accounts.—Messrs. Mason, McDonaid, Clarke, Bay,
d George G. King.
On Mitago.—Messrs. Fitch, Dancan, Fred. P. Stantou,

with the state of on the Library of Congress.-Messrs. Holmes, Horace

and, and Duer.

On Enrolled Bulk.—Messes. Wildrick and Dickey.

The following Committees of last Session stand. The following Committees of this cosmod states over under the rule—viz:

on E-penditures in the State Department—Mosses, Bingham, Reed, Orr, Alexander, and Gorman.

on Expenditures to the Treavey Department—Mosses,
George A. Caldwell, Schermerhorn, Ashe, Dixon, and Dunham, Caldwell, Schermerhorn, Ashe, Dixon, and Dun-

On Expenditures in the War Department—Messrs, Dim-inck Schoolersh, Thos L. Harris, McMullen, and Hunter, On Expenditures in the Navy Department—Messrs, Hol-dny, Thurman, Carter, Pliman and L.G. Harris, On Expenditures in the Post cyrice Department—Messrs, Julian Thompson, McWillie, Hallowny, Robbins, and Cor-ins.

win.

On E-penditures on the Public Huddings-Messys. Besile,
Cole, Ross. Burrows, and Hongland.

ON DUSTYLEAND HILL.

Messys Robinson, Briggs, Miller, Williams, and Mason.

Things in Philadelphia.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

PHILAGELERIA, Thesday, Dec. 10.

MAN MARKIZER'S Indian Opera Company open at the Chesnut to-night with "Lucia di Lammer-

A snow storm is brewing.

A snow storm is brewing.

The Corrow maket is quiet, and the sales are on a very estricted scale. Two carroes of Alleganty binamons four rold at the Phote. The Proof market continue incidence, The demand for export continues limited, and only 16 700 bits standard brands sold at \$1.75 pb bit, which is be general asking price; limited sares for alty consumption at 4.0143 50 for extra. Rue Photes is not impared for. A few hundred bushers Coax Maxt sold at 2.75 pb. There is a fair amount of Whear offering, and rices are strady; sales of 1,000 bush good and prime thire at 1116/112/c, and red at 105c P bush. By a sale of Pennsylvania at 70c. Coax is in steady demand; les of 6,000 bush new yellow at 50,000, alout, but most at the latter rule. Our S—A sale of good Southern at 90c, at some Pennsylvania at 114/24/2; P bush. Wittesty—bere has been an Increased domand for both hids and res, and prices are firmer; sales of the former at 25c and e latter 20c.

due jano prices are armer; sues of the former if 25c and the later face.

SALES OF STOCKS.—First Board—140 Girard Bank, 13; S.5,000 Lehigh 8s, 78; SS30 do, 70; S1,000 State 5s, 93; 10; 10; Western Bank, 66; 10 Pennsylvania RR, 42; S500 City 5s, 90; 92; S300 do, 92;

THE N. Y. CITY INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS .- So much important business was transacted last evening, that it would be impossible for us to give a report this morning which would give justice to the Congress or satisfy all its members. Our report is therefore postponed.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune. XXXIst CONGRESS ... Second Session.

SENATE....Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 10.
Messrs. Downs and Foots appeared.
A resolution was introduced that after this session each Senator be allowed papers and publications not exceeding the cost of five daily pa-

Mr. Butliks introduced a bill to refund to South Mr. Butler introduced a bill to refund to South Carolina the monies advanced in 183d to support props engaged in the Seminolowar. Referred to Military Committee.

Mr. Experasson withdrew the petition of Leslie Coombs for payment of Texas scrip to present it at the proper office.

Mr. Gwis introduced a Resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of increasing the salary of District Judges in California.

in California.

Mr. Halk moved to amend by inserting, "Also the selary of the District Judge in New-Hampshire." He said the salary now allowed that Judge was insufficient to enable him to live.

Mr. Guyn said that halves of earsons in New-

Mr. Gwin said that plenty of persons in New Hampshire were willing to take the office, but in California there were no Judges because no per-son would take the Judgeships at the present

Amendment agreed to and resolution adopted. Mr. Practice gave notice of a joint resolution providing for the appointment of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

A communication was received from the War Department, in reply to a resolution calling for proceedings of Court Martial on private soldiers

at Portsmouth, N. H. The Private Calendar was taken up and several

Five bundred copies of part I, of the Patent

The Senate then went into Executive session,

HOUSE OF REFRESENTATIVES.
The House met at twenty minutes before one

o'clock.

Mr. Bowlin presented the credentials of the Delegate elect from New Mexico, and they were referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Wentworth introduced a bill amending

Mr. WESTWORTH introduced a bill amending
the act granting preemption rights to actual settlers, and extending the time of payment therefor.
Mr. Hall introduced a bill granting the right of
way to Missouri, and a portion of the public lands,
to sid in the construction of a railroad from Hannibalto St. Josephs.
Both referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Holmes asked leave to offer a resolution (objected to) instructing the Committee of Mili-tary Affairs to report a bill conferring on General Scott the rank of Lieutenant General for gallant

service in Mexico.

Mr. Harris of Ill. introduced a bill to establish reciprocity of trade between the United States and Canada, and free navigation of the waters connecting the Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean.

connecting the Lakes with the Aliantic Ocean.
Referred to Committee on Commerce.
Mr. Sinter introduced bill for punishment of
crimes in the Indian country and for the civilization
of Indians. Referred to Committee on Indian Mr. Hameros introduced a bill granting a por-

Mr. HAMPTON introduced a bill granting a por-tion of Public Lands in Pennsylvania to aid in the construction of the Onio and Pennsylvania Rail-road. Referred to Committee on Public Lands. Mr. CHANDLER introduced a bill to secure dramatic writers the benefit of their productions. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. Thurston, the Committee on Commerce were instructed to inquire into the ex-

On motion of Mr. Thurston, the Committee on Commerce were instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing additional Ports of Entry and Delivery in Oregon Territory; also into the propriety of constructing light-houses and locating buoys at the mouth of the Umpqua River and providing for bells for existing light-houses.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, introduced a resolution to make the bill giving to every head of a family a farm, the order of the day for Monday next. Rules not suspended, 95 to 71.

Mr. Wentworth offered a resolution to make the River and Harbor Bill and Cheap Postage Bill the order of the day for to-morrow. Objec-

Bill the order of the day for to-morrow. n made. He then moved as a test question, to go into Committee of the Whole. Motion agreed

Negatived by the casting vote of Mr. Strong, the Chairman.

Mr. Potter made an unsuccessful motion to take up the Cheap Postage bill—out of its order.
Mr. HUSTER commenced calling the bills on the calendar with view of reaching the Postage bill and calendar with view of reaching the rostage but and several intermediate motions were made for the Committee to rise, the movers saying no business could be done. Finally, without considering any subject, the Committee rose, when the Speaker laid before the House several communications from the Departments and afterwards the House adjourned.

Mr. WENTWORTH moved to take up the River

Washington Items. Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 10.
The President and his lady had a brilliant public reception to day, which was attended by a large number of ladies and gentlemen.

large number of ladies and gentlemen.
Attorney-General Crittenden, in the Supreme
Court, concluded an able argument for the dismissal case of Jesse Hoyt against the United States,
their hill of exceptions. Webfor irregularity of their bill of exceptions. plies to morrow. The case involves

The speech of Gibbinss yesterday against the Fugitive Slave Law has failed to produce any

The Commandants of the Navy Yards at Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk have been instructed by the Navy Department to re ceive and store all articles intended for the Exhibition in London, and to deliver the same to such revenue cutters as may be detailed to convey hem to the public vessel designated to receive

Maryland Reform Convention.

Assarying Reform Convention.

Assarous, Tuesday, Dec. 10.

A series of Resolutions were reported to day by the Special Committee in favor of the Compromise measures. The third resolution declares that while the several acts of Congress are in some respects oppressive to the South, they, nevertheless, viewing them as parts of an entire system to be adhered to and maintained as a whole proceeding. viewing them as parts of an entire system to be adhered to and maintained as a whole proceeding on the basis of compromise, and intended to be an adjustment of so many critical questions to heal the public agitation and perpetuate the Union, of Maryland the public agration are personned of Maryland. The resolutions also declare that the Fugitive Slave Law cannot be repealed, or disregarded and resisted by the North without leading to a dissolution of the Union.

Municipal Elections in Massachusetts.

Yesterday, Ayres, the Whig candidate, was elected Mayor by 500 majority, and nearly all the City Council. Charlestown, Frothingham, Opp-by over 100 majority. The Opposition also carry In Roxbury, Dearbourn, Whig, is almost unan-imously elected.

Ship from the East Indies Ashore,

Ship from the East Indies Ashore.

Bosov, Thesday, Dec. 19
The ship "Jacob Perkins," Moore, from Manilla, June 5th via St. Helena, Oct. 5th, for Boston, went ashore yesterday, at 5 A.M., on Smith's Island Point, south side of Nantucket. An express messenger arrived here this morning for assistance, and two ballast lighters had leit Nantucket for the same purpose. When the messenger left, the ship had 2 feet 9 inches water in her hold, and lies in an exposed situation. She has a valuable cargo of sugar, hemp, &c., and is insured in this City. The steamer "R. B. Forbes" has gone to her assistance. in this City. The steamer "R. B. Forbes" has gone to her assistance.

The following is the insurance on the ship Jacob

Perkins: American Co. \$9,000; Tremont, \$15,000; Equitable Safety, \$18,800; United States, \$8,800; Boylston, \$10,000.

A letter dated Valparaiso, Nov. 4, received here, states that the new ship Brewer, of Robinson, Me. from New-York for Central America, put in there two weeks previous in a leaky condition; copper half off, and badly strained. Cost of repairs, at lenst \$10,000.

The Ohio at New-Orleans. New-Orlkans, Saturday, Dec. 7. The steamship Ohio has just arrived.

The Estate of McDonogh, the Millionaire. NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 7 The State of Louisiana, through the Attorne General, applied for the sequestration of all the real estate left by John McDonogh, and the Sheriff took formal possession, to hold until the question

of ownership is decided. Markets NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 7. The Arctic's news is received and has not affected Cotton. Sales yesterday 3,000 bales, at 13; cents Week's sales, 13,000 bales. Sinking of the Steamer Wateree.

CHARLESTON, S. C. Tuesday, Dec. 1a.

The steamer Wateree, bound from Cheraw to this port, having on board 1,000 bales of cotton, was ank at Anderson's landing in 9 feet of water. Half of the cotton will probably prove a total loss. The boat and most of the cargo were insured in various affice. insured in various offices. It is believed that us

lives were lost. Trial of Dunbar.

Josey Lind in Bultimore, &c. The Lind mania is raging strongly here, an tickets for the second Concert cannot be precure

under \$10. We have no mail again to night south of Rich The Industrial Exhibition.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Washington | Saturday, Dec. 7, 1889.
Parties intending to forward articles to the Lon-Parties intending to torward articles to the London Industrial Exhibition are notified that the Navy Department have instructed the commandants at the Navy Yards at Boston, New Tork, Philadelphia and Norfolk, to receive and safely store, free of any expense, any such articles as may be placed in their possession, and to retain the same to be delivered to the revenue cutters which will be sent in due time to convey them te the port of shipment on board the public vessel which may be designated to receive them.

It will be designated to the articles should be

It will be desirable that these articles should be delivered at the above points as soon as practica-ble, in order that there may be no unnecessary de-lay in concentrating them at the point of ship-THO, CORWIN, Secretary Treasury

Fearful Hurricane.

A telegraphic dispatch, published a few days since, mentioned the occurrence of a violent har ricane at Cape Girardeau, on the Mississippi River-We find in the St. Louis Republican the following letter from the clerk of the steamboat Saranac. communicating the particulars of this fearful visi-

tation:

CASE CHARDEAU, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

DFAR SIRS: About 4 O'clock this evening we anded at this place with the Saranac, bound for New-Orleans, for the purpose of taking on board some passengers who had halled the boat. Just after she had landed and made fast, the clouds as sumed the appearance of a storm, and as we were comparatively safe, we thought best to hold on sumed the appearance of a storm, and as we were comparatively safe, we thought best to hold on for a few minutes until it was passed. The storm struck the stern (blowing up stream at the time, and in less than five minutes the whole entire cabin, fixtures and furniture, chimneys, pipes, and in fact everything above the main deck, was blown to pieces. There were some two hundred plows on the roof, which were blown for hundreds of yards from the boat; part of the railing was carried on the top of the hill, one mile from the boat. The wharf-boat Champian was also blown to pieces. The hill side was iterally covered with the wreck of the boats. But, strange to say, no one on board was killed, though nearly all were injured. Joseph McCoy, pilot at the wheel when we landed, was blown out of the pilot-house and fell through the cabin near the wheel-house; his ribs were broken and his shoulders cut, but we think he may recover. Samuel Hill, engineer, was blown out of his room, and fell ders cut, but we think he may recover. Samuel Hill, engineer, was blown out of his room, and fell between the boats, badly injured. Mr. Bailey, passenger, was thrown on a log chain, and also severely injured, though the physician thinks they will all get over it. Many others were slightly injured. Not one of the crew or passengers in the cabin, but has lost some of their clothes, and some lost all they had in the world. One lady had her trank and averything she had blows. and some lost all they had in the world. One lady had her trunk and every thing she had blown overboard and lost. Almost all of the carge above deck was blown overboard—even barrels of flour. The bell weighing three hundred pounds was blown a hundred and lifty feet from its place, but not broken. The stores in the cabin its place, but not broken. The stoves in the cabin were blown ashore, after the cabin and chim-neys went to pieces. The steam and smoke in-stantly caused the alarm of fire, which created the greatest excitement among all on board, but those of the officers and crew who were not injured promptly extinguished every particle of fire on board, and then relieved those who were helpless and confined by parts of the cabin lying on them. The groans of the injured soon brought others who were not to their aid. Notwithstanding the were not to their aid. Notwithstanding the calamity was great the scene no tongue can describe. The danger was threatening, but not one of the officers or crew left the scene or faltered from his duty. Every man stood to his post until either blown away or the timbers knocked him down.

But I have still a more painful scene to describe, and that is the destruction of the town. St Vincent College and the beautiful massion of B.M. and that is the destruction of the work. So the cent College and the beautiful mansion of B.M. Horrell are in ruins; the Convent is gone; the Catholic Church and all the buildings around it are gone; the Methodist Church and every building from that to the bridge are more or less injured. Mr. Giboney's warehouse unroofed; the wooden bridge torn up; Mr. Tompkins's new brick house at the bridge literally a wreak; Messrs. Byrne & Sloan's new three story building on the corner of Maine and Theme sits unroofed entirely, and the zinc with which it was covered was thrown for some bundreds of yards.

Mr. Surrell's three story house, thirty feet by fifty feet, the upper story a hall for the Sons of Temperance, dedicated yesterday, now lies a shapeless mass of ruins. Capt. Surrell, wife and child were in it when it fell, but were not killed, though badly injured.

though badly injured. though badly injured.

The Cassily warehouse, the Lacy buildings, roofs off and walls shattered. Mr. Penny's new three-story house, gable blown in, roof damaged. Some twenty more houses, names not recollected,

come twenty more houses, names not recollected, injured—some badly.

The telegraph poles and wires all blown down. The people are still running about town, and some mothers, with children in their arms, may be seen t can find no language to describe this awful scene the heart rending cries of the distressed mothers

and children were agonizing in the extreme.

Ten o'clock.—Have just heard the sorrowful inand one lady (Mrs. King) down town. Rumor says six deaths. As yet, only certain of three-fitteen badly injured - some will die -tenor twelve slightly injured.

John L. Henry

FROM NEW GRENADA .- The schooner Silas E Hand arrived yesterday morning from Savar We learn that Louis L. Capella, employed in the first office of finance in that place, was assassinated on the 26th of September. A band of nine, with whom he was in company, was attacked by 50 Gonjin Indians, who had been hired for the purpose by some political and personal enemies. Four of Capella's party, including himself, were killed, after a desperate resistance. Capella was a native of Santa Martha, 42 years old, and a son of Francis Capella, a native of Sr. Augustine, Fa.

COMMISSION ON CLAIMS AGAINST MEXICO.-The Board met yesterday according to adjournment, Hon. Caleb Smith and Col. Robert T. Paine be-

ng present.
The memorials of Edward Dwyer and of J. J. The memorials of Edward Dwyer and of J. H. Grammont, passengers on board schr. Champion, severally claiming for losses by her capture at Matamoras on the 1st April, 1837, and for imprisonment and other personal injuries, they being then citizens of Texas, were submitted and examined; whereupon the Board came to an opinion, that the memorials aforesaid do not allege cases which would make a valid claim against the Republic of Mexico; and the memorial was rejected accordingly.

DISGRACEFUL AFFAIR.—On Sunday afternoon three young men belonging to the New-Market. Fire Company, while passing along Lombard st. near Hanover, were attacked by a party said to belong to the United Company. They were chased to the corner of Charles-st, where one of them, named William Quigler, was caught and most severely beaten, his skull being fractured by a blow with a brick. He was taken to the office of Dr. Dunbar, where his wounds were dressed.

Sixty Days without Food.—Abram Van Auken, who died in Mount Morris on the 1st inst.

Auken, who died in Mount Morris on the 1st instaged 60, of parsiysis, with which he was seized in February last, had subsisted for sixty days im-

Alainy, Tuesday, Dec. 19

The District Attorney concluded his address
this morning, when Judge Wright charged the
Jury, which occupied one hour. The address
was eloquent and dignified, and strongly against
the prisoner.

epublic of accordingly.

cted accordingly.

The Board then adjourned till 11 o'clock to-day.

[Washington Republic, 19.]

mediately next preceding his death entirely without food. Nothing passed his lips but pare water. So says the Livingston Union.